



For the Proprietor of  
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH  
For and on behalf of  
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LEE  
S. S. CHAN  
Editor and Publisher

# The Hongkong Telegraph

Today's Weather: Light or Moderate northerly winds; fine.  
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1020.8 mbs, 30.13 in.  
Temperature, 69 deg. F. Dew point, 53 deg. F. Relative humidity, 59%. Wind direction, S.E. Wind force, 4 knots.  
Low water: 4 ft. 2 in. at 4.15 p.m. High water: 5 ft. 2 in. at 11.15 p.m.

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VOL. IV NO. 277

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1949.

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## Heavy Fighting Desperation March Vyshinsky Repudiates

### If Socialists Should Win

London, Nov. 23.—The British Labour Party's National Executive Committee today reached a compromise on the proposal that industrial insurance should be nationalised if the Socialists win the next election, according to usually reliable sources.

It is understood that they will now require industrial insurance companies to become societies owned entirely by members.

This would apply also to the powerful Co-operative movement which has its own insurance interests.

The proposal envisages the establishment of a supervisory board with wide powers.—Reuter.

### SILENT ZONE IN CITY

#### Signs Now Erected At Several Points

First steps towards the creation of a silent zone for traffic on the island have been put into operation with the erection of "Sound Signals Prohibited" signs at various points. Police have completed plans for the introduction of the system and are awaiting Government to decide on the date to bring the silent zone into effect.

Starting at Murray Road at its junction with Garden Road and Queen's Road Central signs have been erected in Ice House Street, Central Market, Des Voeux Road Central (outside the Fire Station), Connaught Road Central (outside the Victoria Ferry wharf), Chinese Christian Cemetery (for vehicles approaching Queen Mary Hospital), the Blind Home (in Pokfulam Road) and at the junction of Sassoon Road and Victoria Road.

It is learned that more signs will be put up within the next few days.

### FLAG SALUTED

At 8 o'clock this morning, H.M.S. Alacrity returned to harbour on patrol duty and fired a salute to the Flag of Vice-Admiral A.C.G. Madden, Second-in-Command, British Far East Fleet. The salute was replied to by H.M.S. Belair.

### Near Manila

#### AIR ATTACK

Manila, Nov. 24.—The Philippine Constabulary today pressed its fight to exterminate political rebels in Batangas province, sending Air Force bombers and fighters into the six-day battle 60 miles south of Manila.

Reports from Batangas City said 27 Constabulary soldiers were killed trying to rout 500 well-armed, strongly-entrenched dissidents from the hills just south of that provincial capital, which was the scene of violence in the recent national election.

Brigadier-General Alberto Ramos, Constabulary chief, said in Manila, however, that he was unable to confirm that more than 12 Constabulary men were killed.

The total number of rebels killed, as announced by the Constabulary, stood at four. Four others were captured and an undetermined number wounded from artillery and smaller weapon fire.

General Ramos told the United Press, "We don't agree to any proposals to suspend operations." Batangas reports that provincial officials and municipal mayors had agreed to a temporary truce in the fighting to permit farmers caught in the crossfire to evacuate.

#### GOVERNMENT STRONG

"That would be a sign of weakness, and we are determined to prove the government is strong," he said.

General Ramos also said the provincial governor, Feliciano Leviste, and the Mayor of Batangas City had put forth a "cease fire" plan without his knowledge.

"It is up to the Governor to contact the dissidents for negotiation," he said. "We are not suspending operations. We can only agree to suspension if President Quirino so orders."

President Quirino yesterday said the fight was continuing.

General Ramos said Air Force bombers and fighters based at Iloilo, a city 15 miles north of Batangas, would be thrown into the attack today. Previously the government had used only observation planes.

He also indicated that other ground force reinforcements were ready to go into the Batangas fight, but he still felt that the present force of four Constabulary and one Army companies, including a 75mm artillery battery, was sufficient.

He was sceptical of reports that the rebel band had swelled.

(Continued on Page 5)



### FRANCE AWAITS BIG STRIKE

Paris, Nov. 23.—The Communists were reported on Wednesday to be planning to try to drag Friday's nation-wide 24-hour general strike out as long as possible.

The non-Communist "Workers' Force" Union, which claims 100,000 members, took the initiative in calling the strike which is expected to paralyse most branches of life in France.

The Communist-led General Federation of Labour (COT) has joined the strike with its 2,000,000 members.

#### Socialist sources said:

"We have learned that the Communist Chief of Staff of the COT intends to prolong the strike beyond November 25 wherever possible."

The right wing newspapers Furor and Le Parisien Libre also said that this was the aim of the Communist labour leaders.

French trains will stop running at 3 a.m. GMT (11 a.m. Hongkong) on Friday, and practically all other public transport will probably be hit. There will be no postal service, only an emergency telephone service, and most schools will be closed.

Only a minimum service will be available in hotels, and many food stores will shut, including bakeries. Housewives are being urged to buy two days' supplies on Thursday.—Associated Press.

Thirty-five men, women and children who had been ordered to return from Western Germany to the Soviet zone after an illegal border crossing march along a road near Celle, Germany, as they set out on a 250-mile journey to Bonn where they hope to win government permission to remain in Western Germany. Soon after the marchers started toward Bonn three women collapsed along the road and were taken to a hospital at Uelzen. The others said they hoped to obtain food during the trip by working for farmers enroute. — AP Picture.

### Law May Be Changed To Restrict Tass Agency's Activities

London, Nov. 23.—The British Government announced today that it might change the law concerning diplomatic immunity on Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Jowitt, made the announcement in the House of Lords after Lord Vansittart had asked the Government to curb the activities of the Tass agency.

A Court of Appeal ruled last June that Tass had diplomatic immunity and could not be sued for libel. The question arose because of an unsuccessful libel action brought against Tass by a former professor at Prague University, Dr Vladimir Kravina.

Lord Jowitt indicated that the law might have to be changed. The Government, he said, had decided to set up an inter-departmental Committee to consider and report on the question which "raised matters of very considerable difficulty in international law."

He declared: "We must remember anything we do here must be reciprocal. Until the report of this committee has been received and considered, it is not possible for me to make any further comment, as what is involved is an alteration in our existing law which had been established for many years."

#### DAILY WORKER CASE

Referring to a recent case in which £4,000 damages were awarded against the Daily Worker, the British Communist Party newspaper to a former Yugoslav Minister, M. Celin Sain, Lord Vansittart said: "I hope that if M. Sain does not get his damages he will communicate with me and I will then come down to this House and propose that the Daily Worker should be closed, as we closed it during the war for its services to Hitler."

"We really cannot afford to set up a new privileged class. I therefore urge most strongly upon the Government that they should, without further loss of time, introduce legislation which will annul this cynical certificate and make sure that no such brazen trick will ever be perpetrated on us again."

Lord Vansittart said that the Daily Worker was an organ of the Soviet Government and from its inception had been heavily subsidised. "When I was head of the Foreign Office I had a good deal of information on that, but you do not need any Secret Service to tell you about it," he said.

There are 40,000 paid members of the Communist Party in this country and any-

### China's UN Delegation

#### SOVIET SUPPORT FOR REDS

Flushing, Nov. 23.—The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Vyshinsky, in a heated argument with the Chinese Nationalist representative, told the General Assembly today that Russia cannot consider the legal status of the Nationalist delegation.

Mr Vyshinsky declared that Russia supports the Chinese Communist repudiation of the Nationalist delegation and refuses to recognise the present Chinese representatives.

Mr Vyshinsky made a 90-minute speech in which he declared Russia's willingness to accept a survey of its atomic plants but it must keep its military installations secret as long as the United States has a stockpile of atom bombs.

Then the Chinese Nationalists struck back. Dr Kan Chieh-hou, who is on the delegation roster as adviser to the Acting President of the Nationalist government, took the stand. Dr Kan said, "We tell you, Mr Vyshinsky, why you like the Chinese Communists in our seat. You wish that 80 percent of the delegations here would be unseated."

Dr Kan said, "Fortunately, Mr Vyshinsky's words have no more value than the words of a propaganda chief. I am going to tell you why the Chinese Communists have sent a message to President Chiang Kai-shek of the Nationalist government, and now this morning Mr Vyshinsky has told us that my delegation cannot represent China. This shows how uneasy and nervous the Soviet delegation feels when we, and not the Chinese Communists, sit with them in the General Assembly."

"You all know that in a few days we will present documentary proof that the Soviet Union violated the treaties with China and violated the Charter of the United Nations."

"Therefore, it is no wonder that Mr Vyshinsky is uneasy and nervous. He hopes that a miracle might be performed in the next few days. He hopes that one morning when he opens his eyes he will find Chinese Communists in our seats. He will feel safe. He will draw his breath again because the crimes of the Soviet Union will not be revealed."

"WE SHALL INDICT" Dr Kan drew himself to his further height and bellowed, "I tell you, Mr Vyshinsky, we shall be here to indict you and your government. I tell you also not to take too much for granted. Whether we are here or not is immaterial. It is the letter and spirit of the Charter and in the opinion of the world I will indict you and your Government."

As the delegates thundered applause, Mr Vyshinsky waved his arms excitedly and declared, "We deem it essential and our duty to support the statement of the People's Republic of China, and therefore cannot recognise the delegation of the Kuomintang. The last speaker has recognised that it makes no difference whether they are here or not. This shows they have no interest in a further attempt to represent the Chinese people. They cannot even if they want to. The People's Government is the only legitimate government representing the whole people of China."

Mr Vyshinsky added that a major part of the territory of China is under the administration of the People's Government. He added that the majority of the Chinese people recognise that government. "In face of the great events in China and the successes of the liberation movement we cannot consider their plights as a delegation,"—United Press.

Flushing, Nov. 23.—M. Vyshinsky's repudiation of the Nationalist Chinese regime is regarded as a warning that Russia would refuse to participate in the debate scheduled to start later this week in the Assembly's main political committee on the Chinese Nationalist

### Western Europe Defence

#### Measures Approved

London, Nov. 23.—The Defence Ministers of the five Western European countries today approved various measures for the defence of Western Europe, prepared by the Western Europe Commander-in-Chief Committee.

They also approved plans for protecting shipping in emergency and gave instructions that continuous efforts should be made to improve the effectiveness of defence of existing forces.

As members of the North Atlantic Pact the Ministers will put the proposals approved today before the Pact's Defence Committee in Paris next month.

A communique issued tonight after today's meeting of the Defence Ministers, said that these proposals were designed "to ensure the maximum co-operation for their mutual benefit."

The Ministers reiterated that the already existing Western Union Defence Organisation is to continue.

#### LORD FRASER'S ADVICE

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser, British First Sea Lord, who was present, was believed by observers to have given his advice on shipping protection measures.

Luxembourg was represented by her Minister in London, M. Andre Clasen.

The communique issued tonight said, "The Defence Committee of the signatories of the Brussels Treaty met in London on November 23, 1949."

"The Ministers of Defence examined the results of the work done by the defence organisations of the five Powers since their last meeting in Luxembourg in July this year."

"They approved various measures for the defence of Western Europe prepared by the Western Europe Commander-in-Chief Committee."

"They also approved plans for the protection of shipping in case of emergency."

"They gave instructions that continuous efforts should be made to improve the effectiveness in defence of existing forces. The Ministers of Defence considered the relationship which should exist between the newly-constituted North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and their own Defence Organisation, which continues as an integral part of the Organisation set up under the Brussels Treaty."

"They decided upon the proposals which they themselves would put forward to the North Atlantic Defence Committee for the maximum co-operation for their mutual benefit.—Reuter.

### EDITORIAL

#### A Knotty Problem

ONE of the knottiest of all postwar problems—what to do with the former Italian colonies in Africa—has at last been solved in the United Nations. Whenever the sometimes-abused United Nations reaches agreement on anything so important and complicated, there is legitimate cause for congratulations. The Italian colonies have caused much trouble and provided a source of impassioned arguments and quarrels ever since the Allies failed to agree on their disposition at the Paris peace conference over three years ago. The colonies have been buffeted by the forces of power politics, the struggles of the East and West and the resurgent nationalism of all colonial territories. The Russians, started by seeking a foothold in Tripolitania and went on to oppose the Western Powers at every turn. Defeated in the United Nations, they have had their little triumph in winning over the Somali Youth to Communism. The Arabs, backed by the so-called Asiatic bloc, fought a long and successful operation for independence in the colonies. The French tried to keep their grip on the Fezzan, in Libya, and looked with alarm at the movement for independence. Britain backed the Senussi tribe of Cyrenaica. The United States put forward one scheme after another, without

cares much what was accepted so long as a solution was reached. And then there were the Italians, who had lost the colonies—thanks to Mussolini—but who believed, and with some justice, that they had earned a right to some part in the control of their former possessions and, above all, in the councils of Africa, the continent of the future. Their aspirations have been fulfilled by the granting of trusteeship of Somaliland until the country gets full independence in ten years. Count Sforza must be thanked for breaking the jam on Libya by his proposal to grant independence, which he suggested for Eritrea also. That may yet follow the report of the Commission which will be sent to sound out the wishes of the Eritreans. The disposal of a difficult problem is achievement enough. Yet it only opens the way to other future problems. It is highly doubtful if the Libyans will be prepared for independence by 1952, and it will be something of a miracle if the Somalis can run their own country in ten years' time. In their eagerness to grant every colony the independence they recently won, the Arab and Asiatic nations have ignored realities and are, perhaps, stirring up trouble for the future.

### BLAZE ABOARD SHIP DEFIES FIREMEN

Paris, Nov. 23.—Firemen at La Rochelle, on France's west coast, were today planning a second attack on the flames raging in hold No. 2 of the 7,000-ton French Liberty ship, "Rochefort," which had been ablaze at sea since yesterday morning.

Dense smoke beat back a first attempt by the firemen this morning to enter the hold of the ship now anchored at La Pallice, La Rochelle's outer port.

The firemen were trying again with better gas masks. The ship's captain said that the blazing hold contained trucks, passenger cars, wrought iron goods, tiles and cement. This cargo, with resin and pitch, was on the way to the West African coast, when the fire broke out.

The ship was then off Bordeaux.—Reuter.

### TUC's Wages Appeal To Its Members

London, Nov. 23.—Leaders of the British Trade Union Congress today urged its 8,000,000 members to agree to work until January, 1951, at their existing basic wage rates to support the Labour Government's economic recovery programme.

The appeal, sent out to the 137 affiliated trade unions tonight, urges that wage rates shall remain stable no longer as the index of retail prices does not rise more than six points—the equivalent of about 7s. 6d. per household per week.

The TUC General Council undertakes that special regard will be given to the possibility of assisting lower paid workers.

The statement stressed the gravity of the present economic situation and stated that "deflation" of the Pound Sterling was adopted as an alternative to deflation.

It insisted that the existing machinery of voluntary negotiation must be preserved.

The problem of the standard of living of lower paid workers might call for special consideration in certain cases.

While it was the responsibility of the unions themselves to operate the wage policy, they must pay regard to the realities of the economic situation and act loyally in conformity with TUC policy.

The statement urged "vigorous restraint" in any special cases of lower paid workers that might be considered.

The new policy was agreed unanimously by 17 leaders of the TUC in Committee after seven weeks of intense discussion, including several meetings with Cabinet Ministers.

It was adopted by the full General Council today with only two dissenting (the Council has 34 members, but there were some absentees).

Mr Vincent Tewson, the General Secretary, indicated that the TUC expected employers to exercise more restraint in the payment of dividends.—Reuter.



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ORDERS BOOKED.

**'No Way Out'  
For Miss  
Darnell**

By JACK METCALFE

HOLLYWOOD. BEAUTIFUL, healthy, photogenic Linda Darnell is acting in a new movie, and almost everyone in the 20th Century-Fox lot is upset about the role but Miss Darnell. According to the script of "No Way Out," Linda must appear in the camera's eye as "Anywhere from 20 to 30. She's well stacked, but definitely not a glamour puss. Her hair's a mess."

Author Joseph Mankiewicz, who also will put her through her paces as director, describes her at other spots as: "Hard, worn, beaten, forsaken."

She may be listed in a lot of people's books as "Hollywood's most beautiful star," but Linda says if Mankiewicz wants her that way, that's the way she'll be.

The make-up director, Ben Nye, and scene designer, Linda weren't quite so agreeable.

De-glamorising But Nye gritted his teeth and, as a starter in de-glamorising Miss D., gave her a wardrobe for the role—a frayed dressing gown, a battered suit and blouse and a nondescript print dress.

He has had trouble finding a happy medium for Linda, something between "hard and worn" and downright sick.

In the half-dozen make-up and wardrobe tests so far, Miss Darnell shows up either amiable or discouragingly beautiful.

In the costume department, Linda had to promise Miss Brooks that she'll wash her hair only on Sundays and even then miss a week or two as long as shooting continues.

She also agreed to do no more than utter a weak sigh when half-dressed slither off on her raven tresses.

It's all for art, though, because the cinema queen thinks that living her role off-stage will help her performance.

"When you're playing a wonderfully real character," she says, "there's nothing that can help you feel the part more keenly than perfect grooming and ideal make-up, or the lack of them."

**Afternoon  
Costume**

By GRACE THORNCLEIFFE

A GOOD wardrobe is the wool suit dress that can be worn with or without a blouse. Putty coloured wool pointed up with bright black velvet collar and buttons marks this one. Both jacket and skirt are snugly fitted with back swept treatment. The jacket, form fitting, has a half belt in back, from which falls a bustle-like flare. The skirt has a flared inset in back that falls into two unpressed pleats, both sewn down part way. This is an important afternoon costume.

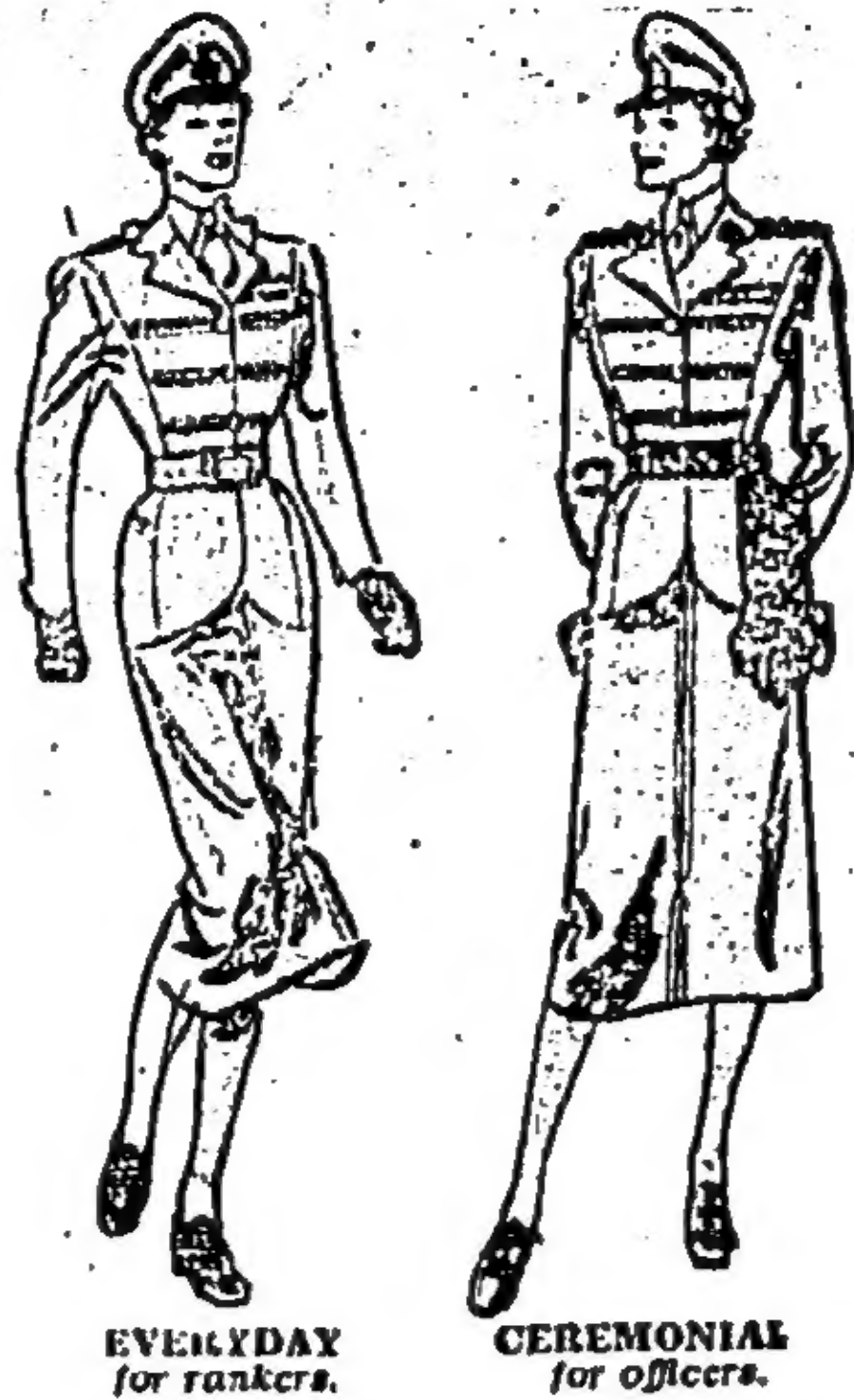
**LAMOUR'S  
EVOLVED  
SARONG**

BEVERLY HILLS. THE evolution of the sarong is exactly what one would expect of a group of fashions designed by Dorothy Lamour, and that is the theme of a first group of dresses which she has designed as a new division of Twentieth Century-Fox.

One of the sarong adaptations is a semi-formal short dinner dress of goldtone crepe which has a pineapple motif, massed on the front wrap of the skirt and repeated for the attached stole. Straps of bodice is diagonally draped for a softer line.

**WOMANSENSE**

ROBB draws the revised W.R.A.C. uniform

**NEW OUTFIT  
DISGUISES  
O.S. GIRLS**

EVERYDAY for rankers. CEREMONIAL for officers.

GIRLS in the Women's Royal Army Corps will wear skirts and tunics by Norman Hartnell, caps by Ange Tharup, the Queen's milliner, and berets by Captain Molyneux.

And the colour of this new walking-out uniform will be bottle-green.

The Army Dress Council, the Princess Royal, Controller Commandant of the W.R.A.C., the Queen, Commandant-in-Chief, and Princess Elizabeth, Hon. Senior Controller, all viewed sketches and models before the uniforms were shown to the King. He gave his formal approval.

The new uniforms were paraded in a basement room at the Quartermaster-General's offices in Whitehall before the Queen's dressmaker and

the Queen's milliner, and the Press, and workmen who leaped over the railings outside the windows.

Flapped pockets are gone. There are two slit pockets in the tunic below the bust. Above it are three slitted horizontal inverted seams.

"This fits the small figure, disguises the large one," murmured Mr. Hartnell.

The "skirt" of the tunic is rounded off in front, like the tunic of the Scottish regiments. The skirt is four-gored with a slight widening at the hem. A centre seam in front simulates a pleat.

Buttons—three instead of eight—bear the Princess Royal's personal crest. The officers' collar badge is a "Union rose with WRAC in centre."

The shirt is of lichen green. The tie is dark green.

A shoulder bag will carry all the things that formerly went into uniform pockets.



The new headgear is a mixture of beret, peaked cap, and tricorn.

Said Mr. Tharup: "I was inspired by the hat Princess Elizabeth wore at the first Trooping the Colour ceremony after the war."

For officers, the cap is of fine fur felt; for other ranks, wool felt. A War Office official said the present service dress will be abolished. Battledress will be used as working dress.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps is to have a similar uniform, in the traditional grey with scarlet facings.

—(London Express Service)

**Is Your Child  
Lagging At  
School?**

By G. C. MYERS, Ph.D.

BY this time you may have received the first official report of your child's progress at school. It may have on it some symbols indicating roughly how your child has been doing in each of his school subjects. Or there may be some short statements indicating in what subject or subjects, or in what direction in behaviour or citizenship he needs to improve.

If there are figures or letters which you interpret to mean that your child is lagging at school, you may feel good and probably brag about this report among your friends. If these symbols on the report card indicate to you that he is lagging in his lessons you probably say nothing about it to your friends but show the child your strong disapproval and command him to have a better report next time. Perhaps the father repeats like exhortation later. And if there are more than one child and one of them has a good report you will be tempted to engage in cruel comparisons in the presence of the lagging child.

**Feel Self-Righteous**

Such procedure may make you parents feel self-righteous and important and help you get some anger off your chests. But what effect will it have on the lagging child? Will it cause him to study harder from now on? It rarely will. More often it will so discourage him that he will not have the heart to strive. He may suppose, indeed, that he never can do better at books and that he has a terrible time ahead for the rest of this school year.

What, then, should you do? Try to find out from his teacher or teachers what his specific learning troubles are and how you can help him improve where he has lagged. Expect the teacher to tell you more than that he is "lazy" and doesn't work hard enough. Such an answer is useless and silly.

If he is too far up in the grades or high school for you to be able to help him with his lessons at home, you might observe his home study habits and how regularly he goes at his homework. In some instances you might consider it wise to require him to be home on nights before school and go at his lessons at a regular time and place suited for study. You might also consider finding, with the help of the school, a teacher to guide him as he studies, for several evenings a week.

**Lags in Reading**

If you try to help your child at home with his lessons the most important thing for you to do is to get your own emotions under complete control so you never raise your voice or even feel stirrings in your insides. The moment you find yourself a bit vexed you should walk away as unfit to be in the child's presence when he is trying to learn.

**East Indian Influence**

By PRUNELLA WOOD

**ITALY INSPIRES  
SCREEN FASHIONS**

"ALL of Italy helped to make the costumes," declares Charles Le Maire, director of wardrobe for 20th Century-Fox, speaking of the soon-to-be released picture, "Prince of Foxes," starring Tyrone Power, Wanda Hendrix and Orson Welles. Mr. Le Maire speaks of "the laces from Venice, the shoes from Rome, the swords and belts from Genoa and the beautiful brocade and velvet from all over Italy" that went into the making of the magnificent Renaissance costumes designed by the Italian painter, Vittorino Novaresco. All of the costumes were made in Florence, and the entire picture was filmed in Italy against authentic backgrounds.

The fabulous fabrics and jewels of the period present a wealth of style ideas and in-

spiration to today's designer of accessories as well as millinery and dresses, Mr. Le Maire believes. Among the style sources of inspiration he mentions are the huge pearl necklaces, and the pearl and jewel pendants and all of the hats worn by the men of the period. The big beret worn by Orson Welles has already inspired Walter Plorell to make a Borga Beret. Just one of a series of hats he has adapted from those worn by the principals in the picture.

Other designers who have designed merchandise in connection with this picture include Tewi, who is doing a group of negligees, Dorine Lebert, who is making blouses, and Cell Chapman, who has dedicated some of her most luxurious evening dresses to the picture.

THE HOSTESS who enjoys entertaining at home will get a big bang out of this new and exotic costume. Designed from an Indian sari, it is both colourful and glamorous and is sure to bring just the right dress-up tone to small dinners and cocktail parties.

The top of the bodice is green with gold bands woven in the fabric and tiny antique silver buttons for the front closing. The tunic and trousers are made of iridescent mauve taffeta and the matching belt has a heavy silver buckle.

**Household Hint**

A waxed, moisture-resistant paper bag is a "good" container for damp-dry laundry waiting to be ironed.

**Good Posture Promoted By  
Proper Foundation Garment**

Courtesy RKO Radio Pictures

In addition to a properly fitted foundation garment, Jane Greer of the movies knows that you must practise good posture at all times.

By HELEN FOLLETT

YOU have to be an old timer to remember the straight front corset. It was an improvement on the eighteen-inch waist, steel-riveted, double-turreted affair that preceded it, but that was about all anybody could say for it.

When little daughter reached the age of fifteen she was lashed into one of these contrivances. Along about 1918, the little daughters had a bright idea. As one woman they chucked their whale-boned saddles into furnaces. Mothers were horrified. It was not respectable to have the feminine figure unharnessed. They agreed and a lot of good it did them!

It was believed that girls would grow strong corsets of muscles, but that did not happen, the frail sex not being keen about exercise. Sloppy posture prevailed and does to this day, sad to relate. Girls and women who have good posture are usually those who

wear correctly fitted foundation garments that give support to the abdomen, bind the hips neatly, hold up the breasts. Being properly corseted is a constant reminder to stand tall, walk beautifully, sit pretty.

The rules are: head balanced, chin in, chest high, shoulders level, abdomen flat, lower back flat, legs straight, feet parallel. The properly fitted brassiere serves a purpose in the development of good posture. A too-loose garment, with its lack of support, may cause a woman to slouch or hunch her shoulders. When a brassiere is too tight, the wearer cannot give rein to natural freedom of carriage, with constriction preventing her from doing so.

The happy medium, of course, is the bra that supports the bosom, without binding the muscles of delicate tissues at any point and which allows absolute freedom of motion. It is well worth while for any woman to seek the services of an experienced corsetier.

**Let's Eat**BY  
IDA BAILEY ALLEN**Rice Plays an Important  
Role in Creole Cookery**

"SOMETHING very important and delightful is happening today, Chef, down in the bayou country of Louisiana. There, in the town of Crowley, they are holding an international rice festival, with rice as KING. The whole country, side from miles around will attend. There will be a world-wide rice exposition, a live-stock show, a duck caller contest, a frog derby, music, dancing and singing."

**Rice Cooking Contest**

"What I would like to see is that Creole rice cooking contest. You know they use rice down there as bread and potatoes are used in other parts of this country. The contestants will all be homemakers; and as Creole cookery is almost all done without measurements, I'll bet many of the ladies are trying to think what part of a teaspoon 'a pinch' is. But you can be sure they know by experience exactly how to measure in their own way for they are all taught to cook when they are little glory of Louisiana, which is based on the best French and Spanish tradition, is really superb, Madame. And rice is a perfect food to go with their skilfully made spicy-seasoned dishes. It gives the right contrast and serves as a wonderful background. And is there any food more economical and that has so many uses as rice?"

"Rice is indeed a leading food. More than half of the world's population depends on it as a daily part of their diet. In our own country we have many varied ways of using rice. In New England it is cooked in milk and served for breakfast. In the Middle West rice pancakes are popular. In the Southwest, and on the Pacific coast, they like rice in Spanish or Mexican style. And of course, rice pudding is a favourite."

The top of the bodice is green with gold bands woven in the fabric and tiny antique silver buttons for the front closing. The tunic and trousers are made of iridescent mauve taffeta and the matching belt has a heavy silver buckle.

**Dinner in Louisiana**

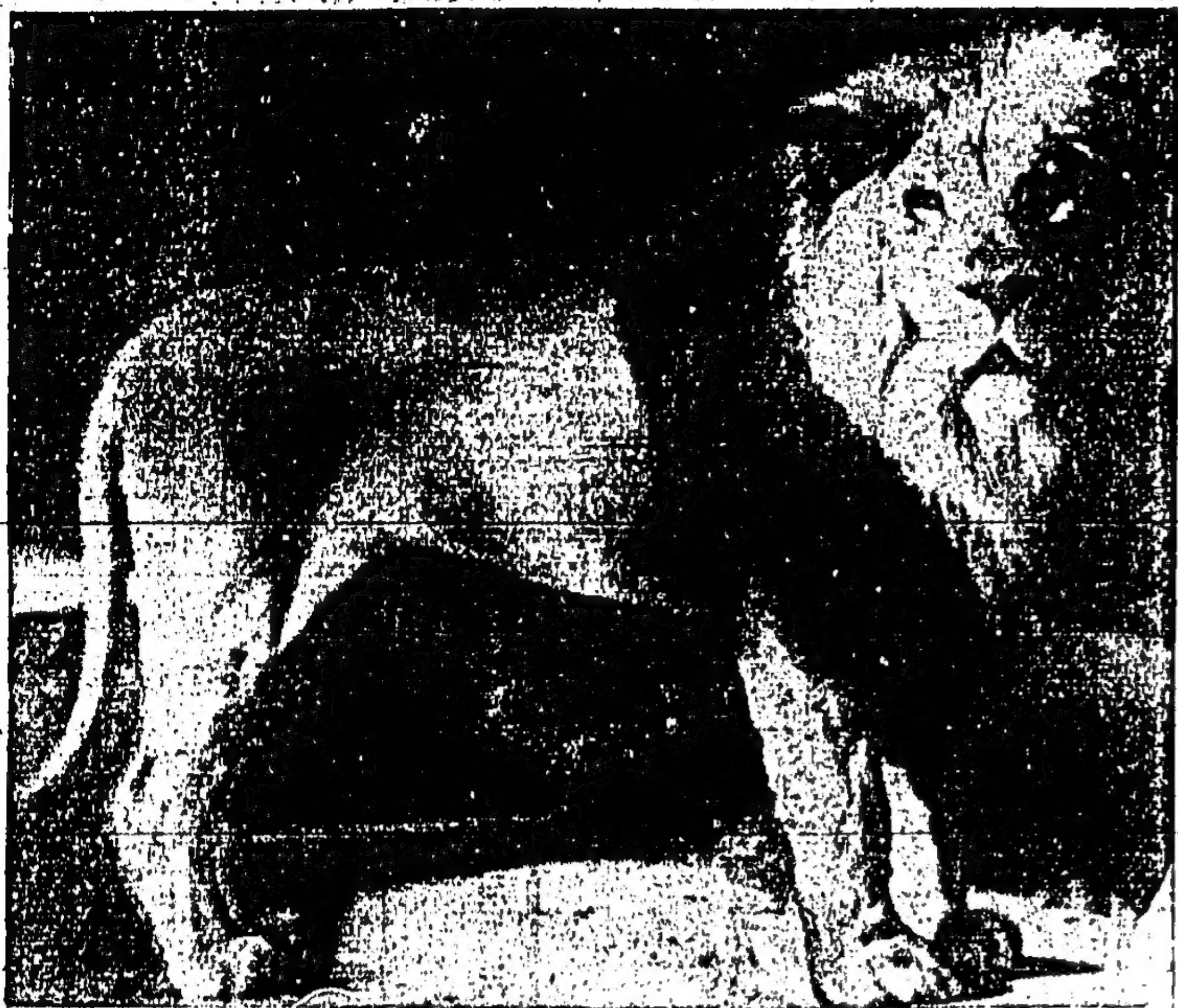
Green Gumbo Flaky Rice  
Grillades with Sauce  
Red Beans Garden Salad  
Apple Sponges Custard Sauce  
Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)  
Included: enriched whole grain bread or rolls with butter or margarine.

All Measurements Are Level Unless Otherwise Stated

Green Gumbo: Almost any selection of green vegetables or vegetable tops can be used in making this soup. For instance: 1 c. shredded cabbage; 1 c. fine-



## PICTORIAL NEWSFRONT



**HE'S BEEN TRANSPLANTED**—This African lion is really not the lord of all he surveys. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, and still lives there in a zoo. Wild life, therefore, has no meaning for him and he probably wouldn't like it if he were suddenly faced with it.



**SELECTS SWEETEST PET**—Mary Bothwell, Canadian soprano, awards a savings bond to 10-year-old Frances Norton, owner of Patch which was chosen "sweetest Pet of the Year" in a contest sponsored by a New York City humane society.



**LADIES FIRST**—Greek Catholic Archbishop George Hakim takes charge of 147 Christian Arab children on their arrival at the Lebanon-Israel post of Ras-el-Nakura. Here, they line up with the girls in front. Some of the youngsters will be placed in church institutions in Nazareth and others will be sent to their homes.



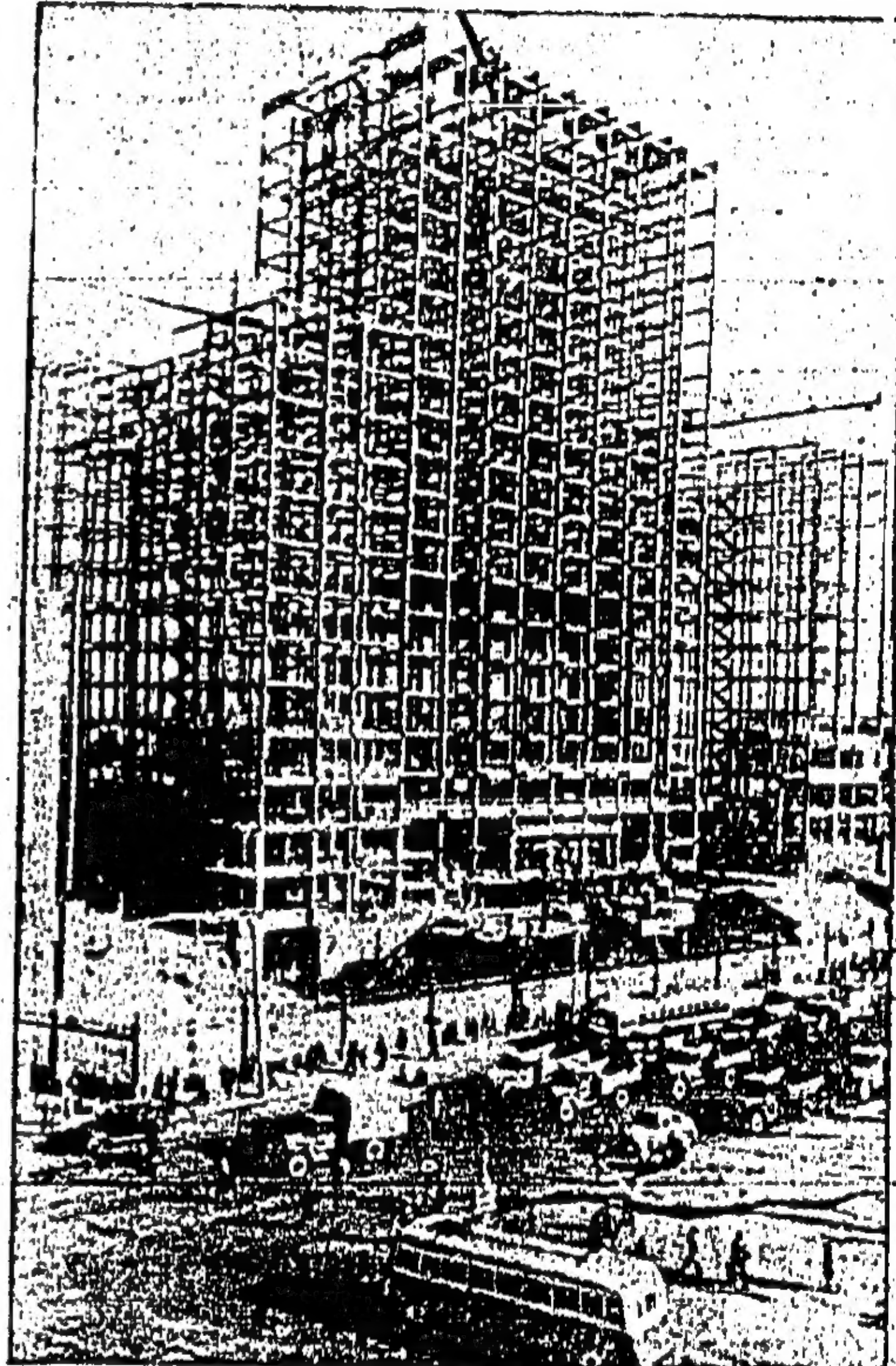
**ODD DOCUMENT**—Virginia Davis, in New York, sister of "World Citizen" Garry Davis, looks over the identity card which carried her behind the Iron Curtain on a concert tour of Europe. It was issued by her brother in Paris and was recognised by the Russians who gave her permission to go wherever she wished.



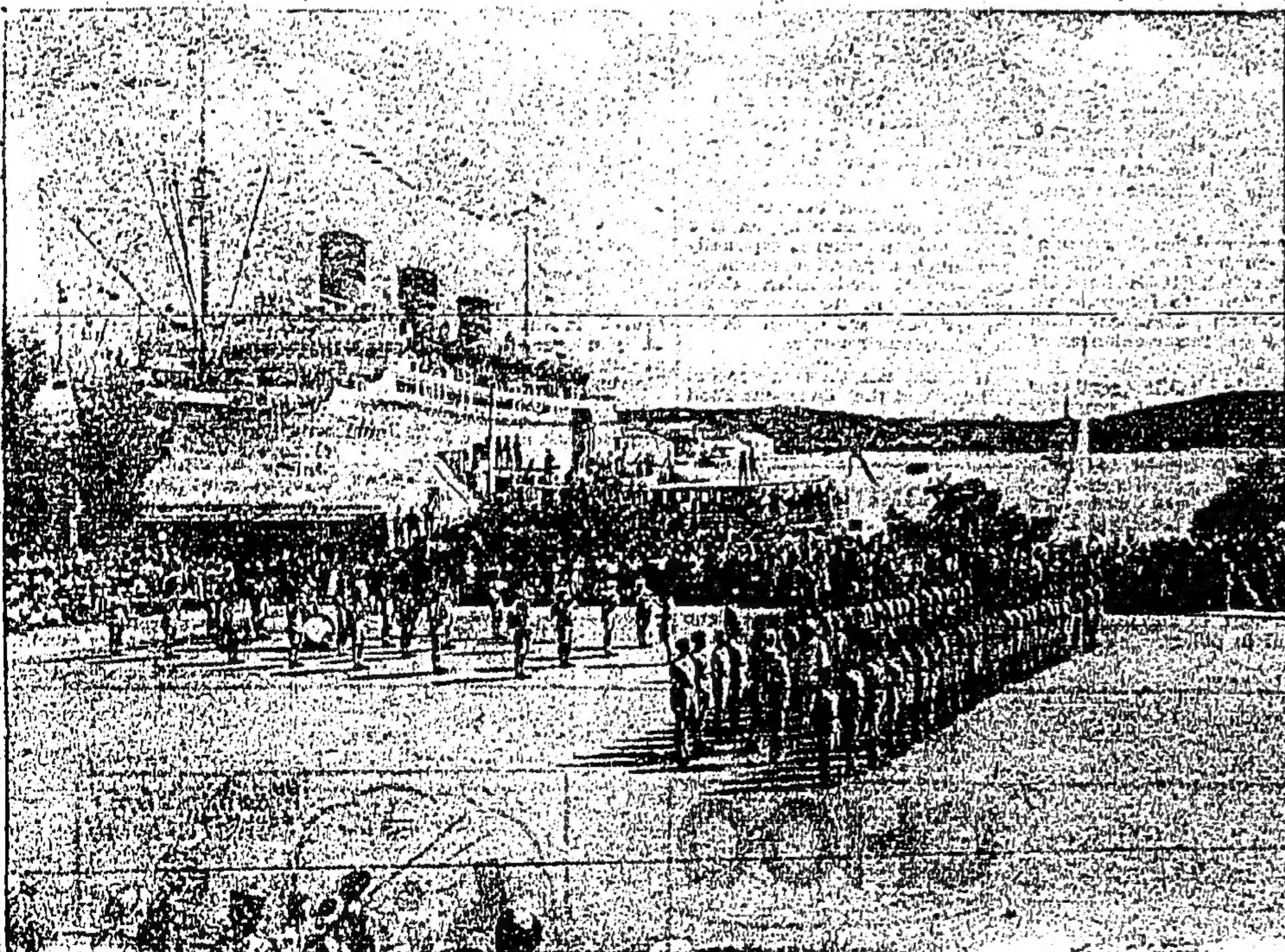
**TO THE VICTOR**—Ira Hoffman, president of the sophomore class team in the annual freshman-sophomore rush at New York's Columbia College, gets the winners' trophy from Betsy Davis, the "queen of the sophomores" of Barnard College. It took plenty of rough stuff to win the trophy.



**HERE SHE IS**—Actress Yvonne De Carlo arrived at New York's Idlewild Airport after a trip to Europe. She made some personal appearances for U.S. troops in Vienna.



**RUSSIAN SKYSCRAPER**—This is the metal frame of the 26-storeyed office building under construction in Moscow's Smolensky Square. It is part of the Soviet Union's reconstruction programme, begun soon after the end of World War II.



**NEW GOVERNOR ARRIVES**—Bermuda's new governor, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Hood, inspects a guard of honour on his arrival in Hamilton. Colourful ceremonies were held to celebrate the occasion as Sir Alexander was sworn in.



**FOR WARMTH AND STYLE**—Joan Bennett, who is starred with James Mason in Columbia Pictures' "The Reckless Moment," is shown wearing an autumn and winter dress typical of the new Parisian trend. It is a simple wool jersey with button-front and belt of the same material. The dress features simulated pocket treatment and waffle pique collar and cuffs.



**ON EXHIBIT**—These English-grown orchids, being admired by one of the men responsible for them, John Dixon, were flown to the United States for showing in the American Orchard Society's exhibition in Washington, D.C.



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ANGELA LANSBURY  
DON'T TOUCH  
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BEAUTIFUL BUT  
WICKED!  
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**THE MAN FROM MOROCCO**  
MARGARETA SCOTT  
REGINALD TATE PETER SINCLAIR  
DAVID MORSE HARVEY POWER  
SYLVIA BAKER CHARLES VICTOR  
MARY MORRIS

OPENS TO-MORROW  
Bud ABBOTT & Lou COSTELLO  
"MEET FRANKENSTEIN"

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First Story of the Federal Agents! Shot-by-Shot  
Dramatization of Gangland's Waterloo!  
**JAMES CAGNEY in "G-MEN"**  
ENTIRE NEW PRINT  
with Lloyd NOLAN • Margaret LINDSAY • Ann DYORAK  
TO-MORROW "I BECAME A CRIMINAL"  
Opening George Raft  
on Saturdays June Haver in "INTRIGUE"

"AND NOW WHAT ABOUT TRYING TO GROW SOME NUTS?"



## JAMES CAMERON

### flies out to Kongwa with The Report on Groundnuts

(IT WAS THE FIRST COPY THEY'D SEEN OUT THERE)

KONGWA, TANGANYIKA.  
I CAME down into the roaring sun of Tanganyika as quickly as I could; even for me it was a trip of some asperity.

Three days after the publication of the groundnuts report, that departmental dull thud, I arrived with a copy in Kongwa, the first they had received.

It is characteristic of the groundnuts scheme in both its good and bad aspects that the people who labour in this hot, reluctant vineyard should be the last to see the judgment on their work.

Its facts have no particular surprise for them nor, I imagine, will the acidities of the coming debate. They are adjusted to criticism here, they have been warned to expect the usual delayed action barrage of complaint and satire.

In two years they have had little else. For so long they thought of it impatiently: "Britain does not know." Then: "Britain does not care." It developed in the end to resistance: "For heaven's sake, go away, and leave us alone; this is not a stunt to us, it's a job."

So much and so little has happened since I was last in Kongwa. Here in the great dusty heart of endless Africa, the work has been extraordinary, the progress painfully slow. As far as I can see it has confirmed everyone in his own attitude; the strong ones in their strength, the cynics in their frustrations.

Kongwa is still a cross between a gold rush city and a Butlin camp; it still gives the quaint impression of suburbia in the wilderness, the Yukon trail up the Edgewood-road. It has taken root now, though there are huts where there used to be tents, a railroad family party of children bounding around in Landrovers, a curious civic sensation.

I came down on the dried-up airstrip practically with the snow on my boots. There was a cup of Borehole Tea, the familiar humps of the Kiborian Hills, a dust devil whirling across the interminable brick-red plains, the same big boots and funny hats, the same incurious African stares.

But few of the same people, and none of the same brave wild talk.

I have been scampering round this strange neighbourhood again in what is perhaps the lowest hour of its popular reputation, getting the nutmen to help me reassess it in the hard light of the Report.

2. The Dedication  
Of course, the groundnuts scheme, in terms of the first ecstatic promises has failed. That puts the blame squarely on the promise, not the undertaking. It has cost ten times what they thought, it has been ten times as tough.

But if you want depression or despair I really insist you must look for it in London; there is little of it here. It is 19 months since I was here, and I can see no reason to change a word of what I wrote then. For a scheme so heavily and so rapidly oversold at home, so inadequately prepared for a long time, so mismanaged and so extraordinarily casual about its book-keeping, it is still the greatest agricultural adventure.

1. The Paradox  
A lot of ill-considered talk can be explained by the curious spell this place casts over one. But everyone knows now that they are being represented by the "top brass" at home through an exasperating history of evasions and half-truths. It makes them very angry. It is even worse than the bitter venomous political attacks that have constantly been made on the scheme.

They all feel that the only way to reply to the nonsense of those early fulsome promises and those terrible blunders is to tell the true story and that is not being quite honestly done.

There are certain Overseas Food Corporation officials who are resented as being intolerant and dictatorial. The projection of the change-over from groundnuts to sunflowers is held to have been misleading and pompous.

(I often, with the thing had been called the Sundowner Scheme from the start. What a splendid name!) It is no use trying to sell Kongwa on the old lines now; the place is running down anyway. There is no 1,000,000-acre future in that red earth, hard as concrete, abrasive as emery, that tears the heart out of men and machinery.

The new emphasis is on Urambo, further west, and the great Southern Province. As that goes, the old colonial diehards were right—though, as usual for the wrong reasons.

I spent one night at a farewell party for the Heavy Reconnaissance Section in their two years they have put up with almost every discomfort and beastliness Africa has to offer, doing a maddening job on that first mechanical junk, improvising something out of tractors already half rotted away on Pacific beaches.

Gradually they built themselves a habitable place, a good mess and club, a few amenities. Now they are told they must go and start again, out on the blue of the Southern Province, knowing from experience just how sanguinary awful it is going to be.

The remarkable thing was that they were not rebelling. Their attitude could be called patiently truculent; at least honest.

The technicians' approach is: Never mind politics, this is a craft. The other attitude is: This is politics, of the first kind, evolution in labour conditions.

They are both strictly right, though the states of mind have noticeably married.

3. The Distrust  
THERE is a tendency to distrust anyone from London. It may be a rank or a Ministry man or another boring reporter, or a swanning MP. In any case he will go back and spread either snap judgments or sentimentality.

The work and the closeness of the community have a slightly neurotic effect. It is hard in such isolation to integrate all this long-term argument with the makeshift inconveniences of the moment.

The family mails send out cutting attacks and palpably ineffectual official replies; it causes a sense of anxiety. Most of the people cannot go back; they live in Tanganyika now. There have been waves of fairly capricious sackings. They were necessary, after those early days of mass recruitment. Nevertheless the great desire is for a sense of permanence—in establishment, in administration, above all in policy.

They have heard all the gags now. It is not a very healthy or desirable thing when a scheme like this becomes a butt, the subject of manufactured jokes all over East Africa. It was inevitable.

Last year it was "Give us the job and we'll finish the tools." Now they are telling the ones about the party who spread 30 tons of fertiliser on a field before he found it was cement.

The Corporation has asked for a lot of it. Somehow it seems to get less and less funny.

4. The Plus Side

THE new report does not mean much to anyone here. In any case it is a report only in the last March, and a good deal has changed since then. This talk in terms of eight-figure expenses is just as academic here as it is at home.

The report has stretches of vagueness and cant; in the official stuff now even the truth has begun to look like evasion. They say here that £24,000,000 for 50,000 tons of nuts and seeds—the equation is not just. There is more for the money than that.

"We may not have got the peanuts, but we have got roads all over the territory where there were no roads, we have got railways, pipelines, harbouring."

"We have got the best hospital in Tanganyika. We have got a school."

"Above all, we have got experience—put down £10,000,000 for experience, for learning what not to do in opening up Africa. That's the price of one Brabazon aeroplane."

Nevertheless you say, how can all this casuality explain so many crashing errors?

The choice of Kongwa as a main area for example, the grotesque under-estimation of costs—in fact the absence of any real costing accountability at all.

The suggestion that this sort of thing could not happen to a private organisation is especially odd, since a private organisation—the United Africa Company—did run the scheme for the first year, and left the books in a fantastic muddle.

If it did not then the report is lying and the Overseas Food Corporation is lying and Lever Brothers should sue it.

—And finally

I SUPPOSE I should point out that I believe in this scheme, as one individual shareholder among 40,000,000 I have done what I could to ask favour of it.

## Are air-gunners out-of-date?

By PAUL RICHEY

THE news that the RAF is to abolish air-gunners sparks the old controversy. Should bombers carry defensive armament? The jet age gives the debate a new twist.

From 1918 until about 1928 the design of military aircraft advanced little. The relative speeds of bombers and fighters remained more or less constant, with the fighter always in the lead; the bomber's defensive arms remained standard—a Lewis gun in a rear cockpit. The change came in 1937 when, in face of the German threat, British military aircraft started to catch up with the Luftwaffe's Dorniers, Heinkels, and Messerschmitts, already performing alarmingly well in Spain.

It was then that the "speed and no guns for bombers" school sprang up. Supporters argued that if the bombers could not be caught by the fighters, defensive guns would merely cut speed and waste bomb load.

The Air Ministry argued that a fighter could always be built that would catch any bomber. So we went on arming bombers.

On the whole it paid dividends. The American Fortress formations which 241717 bristled with guns, were a formidable proposition for the German fighters as they slugged their way across Europe.

The "speed and no guns" school also scored some wartime success. The British Mosquito and the German high-flying Ju.88P, were examples, but fighters caught them eventually.

The Danger  
Now, with the arrival of jets, not only can bombers be made to fly very high and very fast, but they can also be made to fly very near to the Sonic Barrier, about 700 miles per hour varying with height.

Great height and great speed do not alone mean that fighters cannot catch bombers. But they do mean that a fighter interception must be accurate to within a few seconds of the target.

At such speeds they start to "porpoise" or "switchback," get tail-thruster, tip a wing—and eventually, if their speed is increased, become uncontrollable.

A fighter plane experiencing these effects—called "compressibility" by high-speed pilots—makes a hopelessly unsteady platform.

Not all planes react in the same way. The Gloster Meteor, for example, starts to get compressibility at about three-quarters of the speed of sound. Others get nearer without trouble.

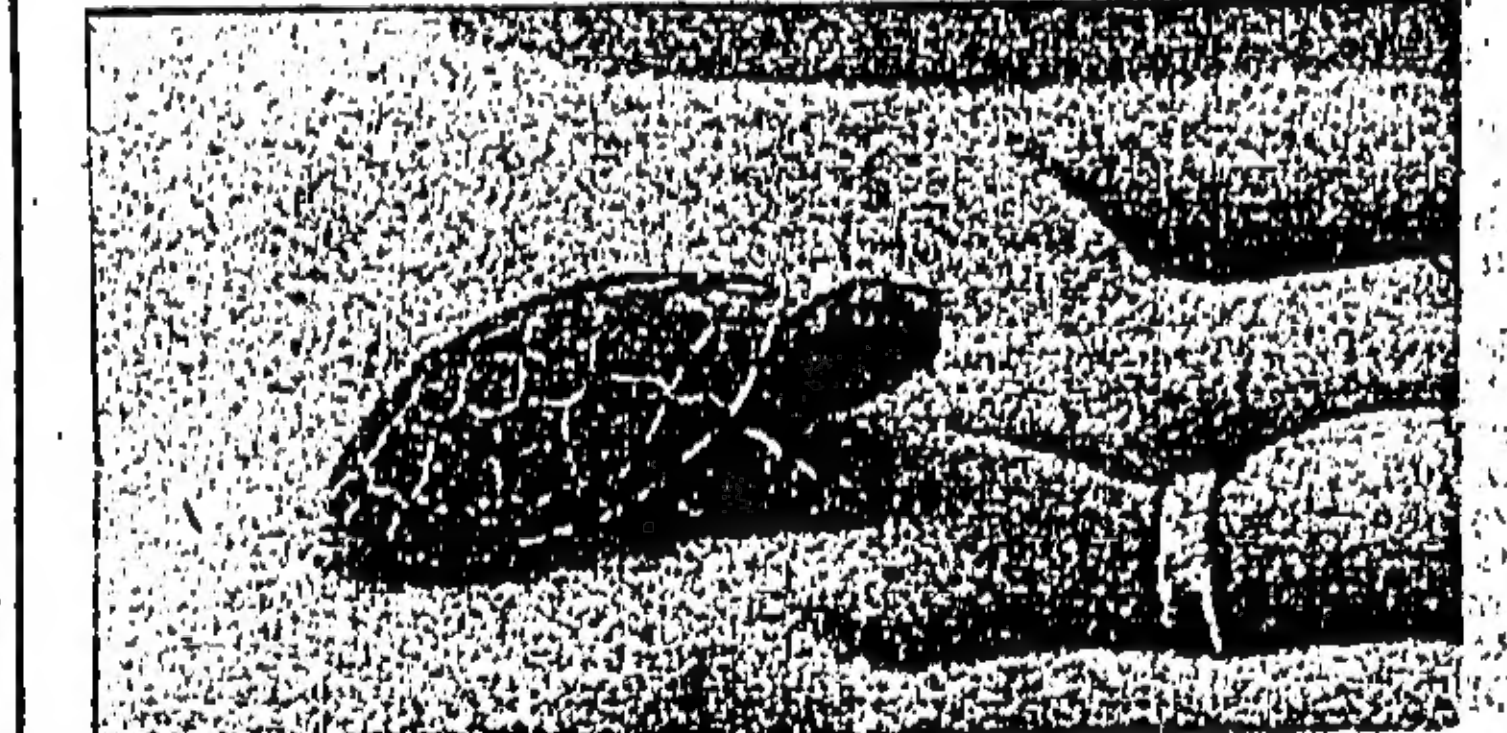
The Battle  
So this is the new problem: if we design a bomber to get almost to the speed of sound without compressibility effects, a fighter will have to fly into the compressibility zone to overtake it and attack.

Even if the fighter is designed for speeds beyond the Sonic Barrier—where compressibility effects tend to fade—it would have to decelerate in the sonic speed to attack the bomber.

That is what lies behind the backstage battle on British and American bomber policy. The Canberra—Britain's new jet bomber—suggests that the British at least have plumped for speed and no guns for warfare at the Sonic Barrier.

—(London Express Service)

## "Tiny" Takes His Place In The Zoo Nursery



TINY is the "loneliest terrapin" in the world for the present in a nursery in the London Zoo, where I am feeding him personally.

Tiny is a Lord Derby's water-tortoise, just arrived by air from Nigeria.

How old he is no one knows; but his size—about that of a half-crown piece—and weight, barely 3 drachms, suggest that it is only a few weeks since Tiny stepped out of his eggshell.

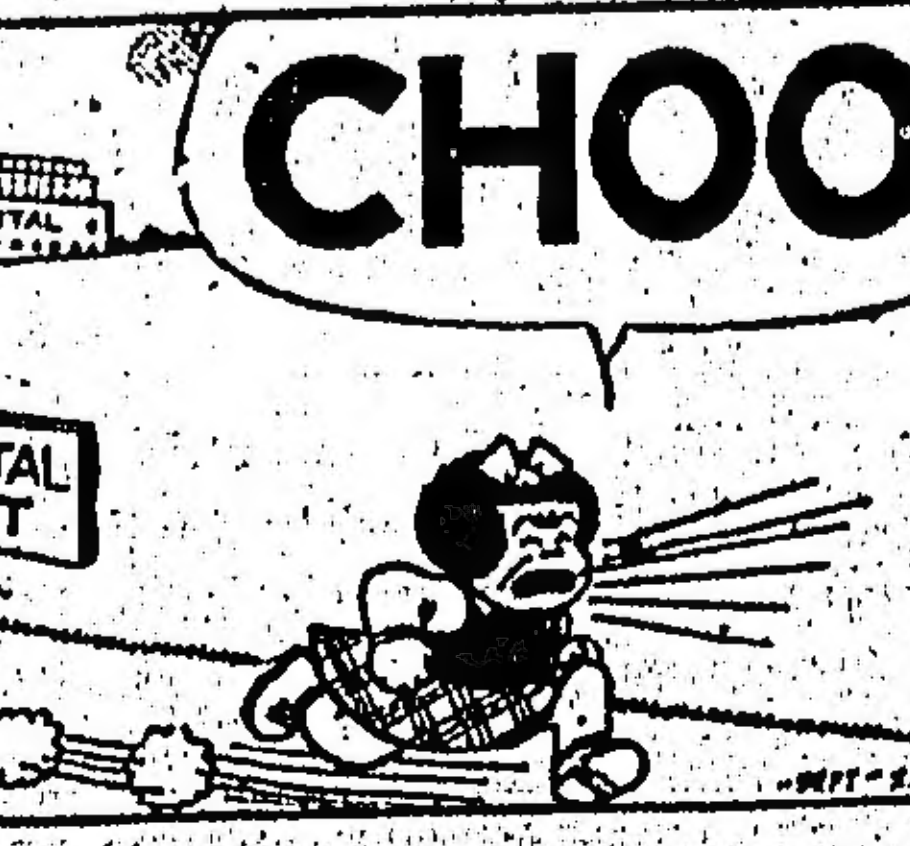
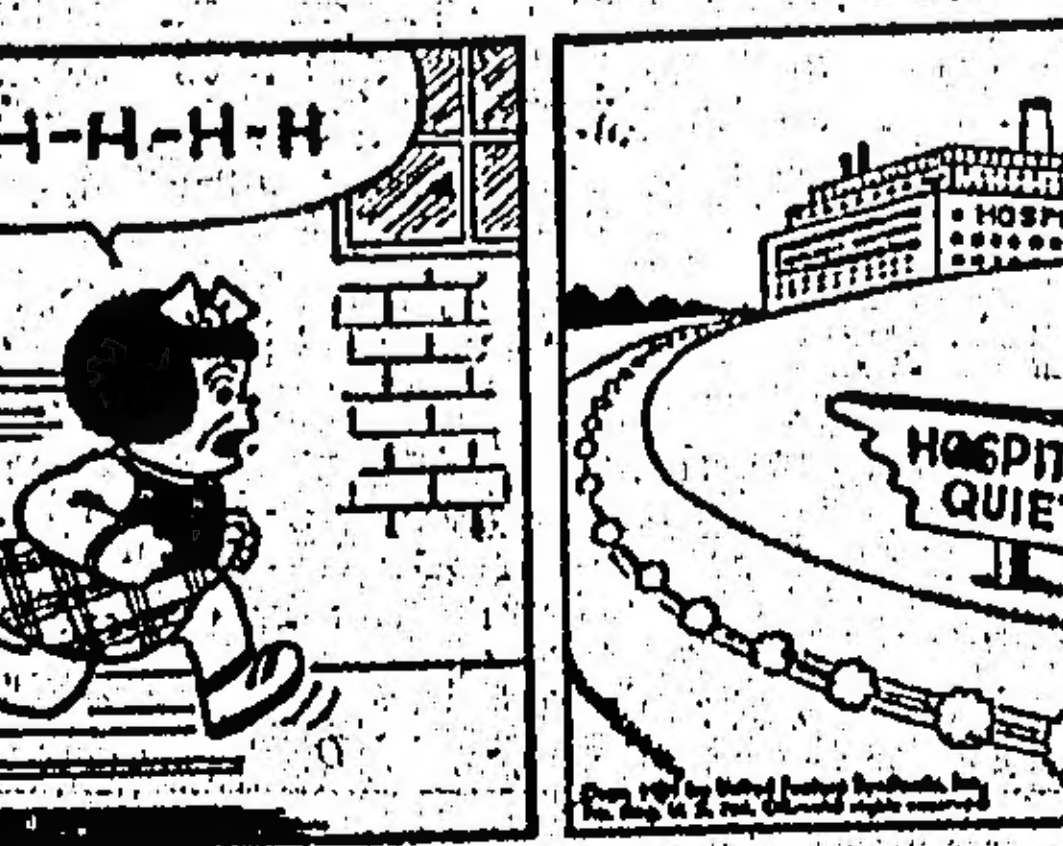
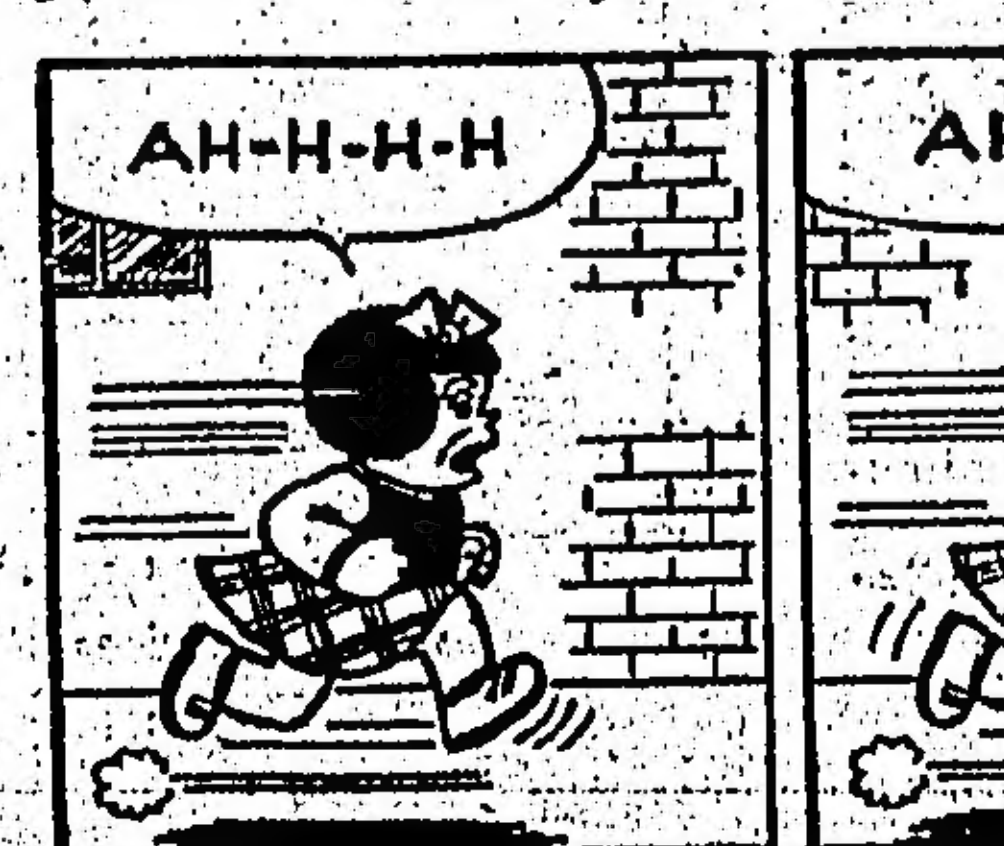
Mr. J. W. Lester, curator of reptiles, told me: "We are keeping him in a special 'nursery' at the London Zoo, where I am feeding him personally."

Normally these terrapins, which grow to a length of 8 in. or so, eat meat, fish and earthworms. But Tiny is too small for such fare, and I am giving him dehydrated, or "water-leaves," which I can suit him very well.

If Tiny thrives he will be put on exhibition soon.

—(London Express Service)

NANCY Ready—Aim—FIRE!



By Ernie Bushmiller





## Climax To Romance



Charles Eller, disabled war veteran, carries his bride across the threshold of their home in Fresno, Calif., following their marriage. The bride, formerly Miss Ly Elyse Beckmann of Ober-Ramstadt, Germany, flew to the United States after Eller had offered to sell one of his eyes to finance her trip. A radio programme however sponsored her trip and local citizens provided funds for the couple to set up house-keeping, an automobile and other gifts. — AP Picture.

## W. Germany To Join Ruhr Authority

Bonn, Nov. 23.—The West German Federal Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, has committed Western Germany to join the International Ruhr Authority and accept the consequent obligations, a highly placed source close to the German Government told Reuter tonight.

## DETAINED POLES RELEASED

Paris, Nov. 23.—The crew of a Polish airliner detained after the arrest in Poland of the French Consul employee, M. Andre Simon Robineau, were today allowed to return to Warsaw in their aircraft, the French Ministry of the Interior announced.

M. Robineau, who was to have left Poland in the plane last week, was arrested on charges of espionage. The French authorities impounded the aircraft and questioned the crew when he was reported to be "missing."

The French Foreign Ministry today published a note to Poland which said that the Polish authorities were responsible for the detention of the crew by giving "contradictory information," making believe that M. Robineau had taken his seat in the plane.

The note was in reply to a Polish protest over the detention. A French Foreign Office spokesman, commenting today on the recordings of alleged confessions by M. Robineau which were played to foreign journalists in Warsaw, said people who heard the records had been struck by the "exaggerated tone" of the alleged statements.

"They had also noticed the 'hesitant tone and breathlessness of the voice' attributed to M. Robineau," Reuter.

## OFFICER ARRESTED

Paris, Nov. 23.—The French police have arrested Lieutenant Wyszowski, Officer of the Polish Military Attache in Paris, the French Press Agency reported tonight.

The Polish Ambassador, M. Putnam, had protested to the French Foreign Office and the Polish Military Attache, Colonel Mukowski, had protested to the French Ministry of Defence, the agency added. — Reuter.

## FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

Bonn, Germany, Nov. 23.—A Royal Air Force Corporal, Douglas Indey of England, was convicted on Wednesday of strangling his German, sweet-heart and was sentenced to be hanged.

A court of seven RAF officers found the 31-year-old Corporal guilty of strangling his 23-year-old sweetheart, whom he said he "loved very much." The death sentence—mandatory in conviction of murder—is still subject to review. The court rejected a plea of Indey's defence counsel, for a milder verdict of manslaughter.

Indey heard the sentence of the court with his face grim but untroubled. — Associated Press.

## UN Hears Appeal For "Change Of Heart"

## LEBANESE DELEGATE ON EAST-WEST CONFLICT

Lake Success, Nov. 23. — Mr Charles Malik, of the Lebanon, told the United Nations Political Committee today that the only hope for world peace was not new peace pacts but a "fundamental change of heart" by both Russia and the Western powers.

Mr Malik said the questions of how war could be prevented, what could the United Nations do to prevent war, was a third world war inevitable, were misleading and utterly superficial.

"It is not as though we had a real state of peace dangerously shivering on the brink of war," he said. "It is rather that we have a real state of fundamental conflict and unrest, and have had it on our hands for decades. The supreme question is how to resolve it, how to bring about a settlement."

In a two-hour speech during the debate on Soviet and Western peace pact proposals, Mr Malik quoted extensively from the work of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin in contending that Communist philosophy demands the use of war and

revolution in all countries, and that the success of Communism is impossible without it.

"TRAGIC JOKE" — "The Soviet proposes a peace pact. Surely there is a tragic joke in all this."

"One thing must be clear to Mr Vysinsky—the non-Communist world is by now fully awake to its dangers. If Communism believes that a clash is inevitable, it must realise that the non-Communist world is not going to be caught napping."

"It is a clash is coming. Communist dogma has been teaching for 30 years, posthumously, will only very slowly begin to change. This is the frightful meaning of the present arms race."

"Postponement has significance only if it is used to induce those fundamental changes in position which may avert a clash."

Going into detail about the essential "nobility" of the Russian soul, as displayed in Russian literature and history, Mr Malik said: "The hope of peace is that the Russian soul will assert the more universal, spiritual side of itself."

"There is hope because Mr Vysinsky is not only a Communist, he is also a human being and a Russian. When our common humanity and the deep Russian spirituality get the better of the Russian rulers, there will be real prospects for peace. But as long as Communism has the upper hand, with its doctrine of war and revolution, all peace is an absolute mirage."

"One reason why I sometimes wholeheartedly laugh at specific points in the expositions of Mr Vysinsky or a Malenkov, or a Pavlov or a Zhdanov, is precisely because I see—in the words used or humour resorted to, or the parable or anecdote related, or the deep humanity

revealed or the sheer, boundless exuberance of children, or the self-abandon of utter, joyless, self-abandon of the spirit—certain authentic features of the free Russian soul bursting forth through the Marxist dialectic like a volcano erupting from the crust of the earth."

Mr Malik added that he must say in all humility that leadership of the West in general did not appear adequate to the unprecedented challenges of the age. He said the world desperately needed guidance, "for it is only the voice of conviction and faith that is going to save us."

## QUALITY ECLIPSED

He praised the achievements of the Soviet and the West, but if the situation is that they have been achieved at a frightful human and spiritual cost. Of the latter he said: "There are many phases of Western life which are repulsively materialistic. There is a general weakening of moral fibre. Quality is in the eclipse. Quantity and size dominate. Talk about democracy, government is wholly inadequate. It follows for the most part of the pure form of sheer external machinery. It does not touch man's cravings."

Mr Malik concluded with an account of the evolution of Communism, the challenge of the West, and an appeal to the Soviet to "allow the Russian people to assert again their hidden personality, to open up Russia to full contact with the rest of the world and to abandon 'doctrines of revolution and class struggle without losing any of their longing and passion for a better world.'" — United Press.

## W. Union Defence Plan To Be Adopted Next Week

Washington, Nov. 23.—After a meeting with Field-Marshal Montgomery, Chairman of the Western Union Commander-in-Chief Committee, Mr Louis Johnson, United States Defence Secretary, predicted today that a defence plan would be adopted in Paris next week, making it possible for Western Europe to receive American arms.

About \$900,000,000 of the military assistance voted by Congress this year for European members of the Atlantic alliance depends on the European nations adopting an approved, integrated plan.

Discussing these sessions with reporters after Field-Marshal Montgomery had called on him today, Mr Johnson said: "It is expected that things will be in such shape that there will be an integrated plan so that we can certify it to the President."

Mr Johnson said that Field-Marshal Montgomery indicated that there were no conflicts among Atlantic Pact nations with which he was familiar. They had been joined out since the Defence Ministers of the Pact countries had their last meeting.—Reuter.

## Heavy Fighting Near Manila

(Continued from Page 1)

to 1,000. Earlier reports had placed it at from 300 to 400. — Informal sources in Batangas told the United Press that the dissidents who had been fighting the Constabulary since last Saturday and who captured 14 policemen, three Constabulary men and a large quantity of arms, were not of the Communist-led Hukbalahap peasant army, but were Batangas residents who were dissatisfied with the victory of President Quirino's Liberal Party. A source said they might be planning the overthrow of the government.

Mr. Recto, defeated Senatorial candidate of the minority Nacionalista Party, today counselled the people against an uprising, saying it would only cause the suffering of innocent people.

Mr. Recto made the statement after a meeting of the Nacionalista Party executive. He said if the people were discontented, they should find some other way of achieving their ends.

"An uprising is bound to fail," he pleaded, "guilty people will suffer." — United Press.

## Russia's Atom Control Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

emphasising that Russia's primary concern was with the peaceful uses of atomic energy, M. Vysinsky said that Russia must keep her military installation secret so long as the United States had a stockpile of atomic bombs.

M. Vysinsky declared, "The necessity of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes is tremendous."

"The requirements in the Soviet Union are tremendous. But the attainments of the Soviet Union in the field of peaceful use of atomic energy are also tremendous. This should be borne in mind when we talk of quotas or rationing. The idea is to impale certain States economically on a stake," M. Vysinsky continued.

He asserted that there was "no doubt that the Soviet Union will make enormous progress in the atomic energy field for peaceful ends."

Though Russia had harnessed the secret of the atomic weapon, she still insisted that it must be prohibited and atomic energy used for peaceful ends.

M. Vysinsky said that the Soviet proposal would make "clandestine activities" impossible, but at the same time allow atomic energy to be used peacefully to develop national economies.

He accused the "Anglo-American bloc" of attempting to use the majority inspection plan for military and strategic purposes against Russia.—Reuter.

## Too Enthusiastic

Newcastle, Australia, Nov. 23.—A local fireman, alarmed at his own "uniform" and "conscious" on his work that he set fire to buildings—then helped to put them out.

This was disclosed when he appeared in court here today. He pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.—Reuter.

## Miss Cinema Gets A Cup



Beryl Sceller, a 17-year-old ushrette from Blackheath, receives her cup as Miss Cinema, 1949, at a recent annual Cinema Ball in the Lyceum Cinema, London. Fifteen hundred cinema employees attended the Ball, which went on until 5 a.m. Miss Sceller, chosen from 23 entrants in the beauty contest, received her cup from film star Joe E. Brown.—London Express Service.

## Rabbi Urges Goodwill Toward Jews

## NAZIS "STILL UNREPENTANT"

London, Nov. 23.—Dr Israel Brodie, Chief Rabbi of the British Commonwealth, said here tonight that "the seeds of anti-Semitism have still to be rooted out of this fair land."

He was addressing the seventh annual meeting of the Council of Christians and Jews, at which Dr Geoffrey Fisher, the Archbishop of Canterbury, took the chair.

The resurgence of hatred of Jews in Germany must not be ignored, Dr Brodie said.

"The Nazis are apparently still unrepentant, and we still hear of despicable acts of hostility against the living and the dead," he said.

Assessive ignorance must be replaced by expert knowledge. The Council, through its machinery, could play an important role.

It should continue to take the lead in expressing goodwill to the State of Israel as well as advocating through its branches patience and sympathy for a people striving to rebuild and be rebuilt in unprecedented circumstances.

Israel would have to go through stern times and mistakes would be made, but it should be regarded with charity and remembered in prayers," Dr Brodie said.—Reuter.

## Bangkok Flooded

Bangkok, Nov. 23.—Citizens in the lower-lying areas of Bangkok waded to work today and cars were stalled in the streets as the flood waters reached a depth of 18 inches over one-twelfth of the city. Irrigation officials predicted that the worst flood danger would pass within two days.—Reuter.

## Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. "Hongkong Calling"—Programme Summary: 6.02. "I Was There"—"I Was at Croy"—A BBC Broadcast for Schools (BBC 2). 6.30. Short Organ Recital by Ralph Downes from the Prompts Organ. (BBC 2). 6.30. La Danza del Fuego (Suzuki). 7. World News and News Analysis (London Relay). 7.15. Sports Preview (Radio 2). 7.30. "I'm From Here"—A Variety Programme with Joy Nichols, Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards. BBC. 8.00. "Part 1"—The Making of a Playwright by R.C. Sherriff (BBC 2). 8.15. "Dancing Time"—Featuring the Dance Orchestra of 1st Battalion, The Buffs (London Relay from the Forces Education Centre, Kowloon). 8.45. "At the Opera"—Der Rosenkavalier, Act 1 and 2 (Richard Strauss) with Principal Members of the Chorus of the Vienna State Opera and Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. Conducted by Robert Heger. 9.40. Morton Gould and His Orchestra. 10.15. Weather Report (10.10. A.B.C. Talk). 11.00. The Making of a Playwright by R.C. Sherriff (BBC 2). 11.15. "Dancing Time"—Featuring the Dance Orchestra of 1st Battalion, The Buffs (London Relay from the Forces Education Centre, Kowloon). 11.30. Weather Report and World News and Home News Analysis (London Relay). 11.30. Clockwork.

## Australian Rocket Range Project Half Completed

Adelaide, Nov. 23.—Newspapermen recently given a guided tour of the hush-hush Central Australian rocket range reported that the \$30,000,000 Anglo-Australian project was about half completed.

Many of the observers expressed pride in what has been achieved so far, considering the limited manpower available.

Australian newspapers said several months ago that the Australian Government was trying to interest the United States in using the range. Washington spokesmen said US defence chiefs had declined the suggestion, and Congress subsequently authorised the construction of a \$200,000,000 testing range in Florida.

The British Government authorised a use of several Caribbean islands for the observation of guided missiles launched in Florida.

The Australian Press observers (foreign correspondents were not invited) said it would be two years before the range would test big rockets and other top-secret weapons. Construction of the range began in 1947 under a five-year plan.

## "LONG WAY TO GO"

A Sydney Morning Herald staff correspondent said the range had a long way to go before it would be ready to test modern rockets. He said the biggest rocket shown newswomen was a three-inch one—about the same as the British Army used during the war.

Judging from what the newswomen were shown, he said, "it would appear that an enormous construction programme has to be completed before the bigger missiles, of even wartime vintage, can be thoroughly tested at Woomera."

But officials said that new and still secret rockets were being tested on the ranges, as well as standard types. Three firing ranges were in regular use—two for rockets and one for bombs. One range would reach to Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, 3,000 miles away.

## THE "BRAIN"

The "brain" of the defence organisation is at Salisbury laboratories a few miles from Adelaide. Actual tests are conducted at Woomera, 250 miles north-west of Adelaide, in the Red Gifford Desert of the "dead heart" of Australia.

There, in an arid wasteland of saltbush and mulga, scientists and servicemen—and housewives—are settling down to work in a brand-new town which has mushroomed out of the dust.

Today, Woomera has its own church, cinema and canteen. Working a six-day week, un-

skilled labourers get about £12 a week. Sub-contractors building roads and construction works can earn £25 to £30 a day, but have to buy and maintain their big trucks.

## 500 IMMIGRANTS

Among the 3,000 workmen are some 500 "new Australians" who migrated from Europe and are working a two-year Government contract to pay their passage.

Journalists, who were painstakingly followed by security officers throughout their two-day tour, were at first surprised when told that so many foreigners were allowed to be there. Intelligence men admitted the possibility of subversive elements and even foreign agents being among them; but they stressed the difference between the prohibited area and the "inner secret area" where only a select few ever make their appearance.—United Press.

## AMTORG FINED

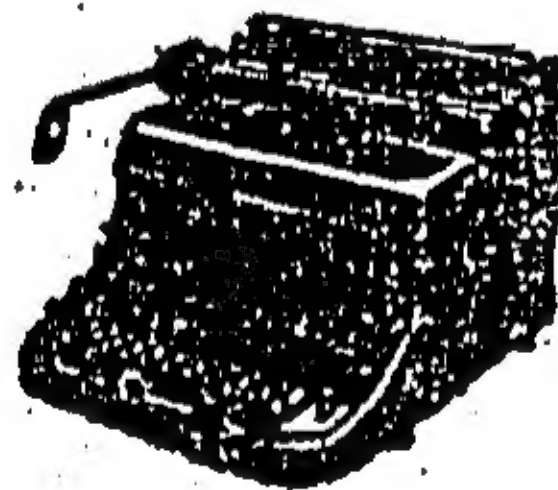
Washington, Nov. 23.—AMTORG, the Soviet trading agency, was fined \$10,000 here today for failing to register as a foreign agent, but the fine was suspended.

The United States Government dropped indictments against six agency officials on the same charge.—Reuter.



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## CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR ADVERTISING

Advertisers who have reserved special space during December and January are requested to submit copy well in advance. In cases where the S.C.M.P. Art Department is supplying illustrations and blocks, particulars of requirements should be submitted immediately.

## SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Sometimes I think maybe he's right, Mrs. Jones—he should be a cowboy instead of another Paderowski!"











## U.N. Decision On Colonies Termed 'Unsatisfactory'

New York, Nov. 23.—The New York Times diplomatic correspondent, Mr. James Reston, reported from Lake Success today that "the general feeling here is that the United Nations has reached a highly unsatisfactory decision about the former Italian colonies."

All the objective information gathered by the United Nations emphasised that the three former colonies—Libya, Italian Somaliland and Eritrea—should be treated separately, he said.

"The procedure of deciding each case separately on its merits, however, was rejected because it did not suit the purposes of the Italians or the Latin-Americans, who wanted Italy to retain some contact over Italian Somaliland."

Mr. Reston said that if each had been treated separately Libya would undoubtedly have obtained independence in a few years but Italian Somaliland would not have been handed over to Italian administration.

The Latin Americans, who had sentimental and religious connections with Italy, blocked a separate vote, he added. "They made an agreement with the Arab states under which they would support independence for Libya, which the Arab states wanted, provided the Arab states would let the Italians retain the administration of Italian Somaliland for 10 years," Mr. Reston wrote.

**FLAT PROMISE**  
These two blocs, the Latin American and the Arab, controlled enough votes to prevent any solution that they did not want and, in the end, their manoeuvre prevailed. Thus Italy, which had renounced all claim to her former colonies, managed to lobby through a decision that few members regarded as wise.

"What is more important in the opinion of officials in the Trusteeship Section of the United Nations, who cannot be accused of opposing the trend toward independence in colonial areas, is that Italian Somaliland, though for less advanced than British and French Somaliland, has got a flat promise of independence in 10 years."

**ITALIAN VANGUARD**  
Rome, Nov. 23.—A vanguard of 2,500 Italian soldiers, troops and police is expected to leave next month for Italian Somaliland following the United Nations decision.

## BRITAIN'S GRANT TO MALAYA

London, Nov. 23.—The British Government's recent grant of £3,000,000 to Malaya was a contribution towards the cost of emergency measures in 1950, Mr. David Rees-Williams, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said today.

In a written reply to a Parliamentary question in the House of Commons, he said: "His Majesty's Government recognise that the 17-demonstration should not be expected to meet the full cost of combating the present emergency without aid from this country."

"The High Commissioner has recently been informed that, after considering the Federation's budgetary position and all other relevant factors, His Majesty's Government are prepared to make a contribution of £3,000,000 towards the cost to the Federation of the emergency measures in 1950, and, in addition, will continue also to contribute the extra cost of United Kingdom troops employed in Malaya."

"I am gratified to be able to inform the House that on the announcement of this gift in the Federal Legislative Council, the Member of Parliament expressed the thanks and appreciation of the people of the Federation to His Majesty's Government for this further measure of assistance."

## ISRAEL COURT FREES ARAB

Haifa, Nov. 23.—An Arab acquitted by an Israel court today of murdering a Jew and organising a "killing" band, sprang to his feet and shouted, "Long Live Israel."

He was Faris Hamadi Kut, a former of Haifa Refinery, accused of killing Manfred Cohen and organising an Arab band which two years ago killed 45 Jewish officials at the refinery. The court decided that in spite of evidence against Kut, tension was such at the time that it could not be determined whether he struck the victim or led the band of assassins.

## Child Victims Of Crash Identified

Oslo, Nov. 23.—Janne Allat, the 12-year-old sole survivor of the Dutch plane crash which killed 26 Jewish children and seven adults near Oslo Fjord on Sunday, was today recovering in hospital.

He spent a comfortable night in a private ward. Dr. Brønnum-Hospital staff said. He had a good appetite, and doctors did not think that he would be any the worse for his experience after a few days' rest.

It was thought that the bodies of the 26 child victims might be returned to their homes in Tunis for burial. Aero Holland, owners of the plane, having offered to carry the coffins by air.

An official Commission was today beginning an investigation on the spot where the crash occurred, and an investigating team from the Aero Holland Company was leaving Amsterdam for Oslo.

The Orthodox Jewish congregation in Norway, in a telegram of sympathy to the Jewish congregation in Tunis, has undertaken to bury the dead children with full Jewish rites if it is decided not to send them back.

The bodies were being identified under police supervision today, while the Guard volunteers were still carrying down the last three from the mountain where the plane came down.

No difficulty in identifying the victims was expected as the bodies were little mutilated and the police possessed all the passport photographs.

## Gottwald's Birthday

Prague, Nov. 23.—There were no celebrations here today for the 53rd birthday of Klement Gottwald, the President of Czechoslovakia, at his own request.

Earlier this month, the President suggested that such celebrations should in future be limited to permit concentration on reconstruction tasks.

He proposed that his own birthday should not be celebrated until he is 60.

The Communist Party Executive accepted the suggestion, and decided that it should apply to the birthdays of other Party leaders and similar personal anniversaries.

## Harriman Visits Portugal

Paris, Nov. 23.—Mr. Averell Harriman, the Marshall Plan special representative, will leave here by special plane tomorrow for Lisbon, where he is expected to arrive about noon. He will confer with the Economic Co-operation Administration Mission to Portugal, and is expected to return to Paris on Sunday.

He will also meet with the Federal Legislative Council, the Member of Parliament expressed the thanks and appreciation of the people of the Federation to His Majesty's Government for this further measure of assistance.

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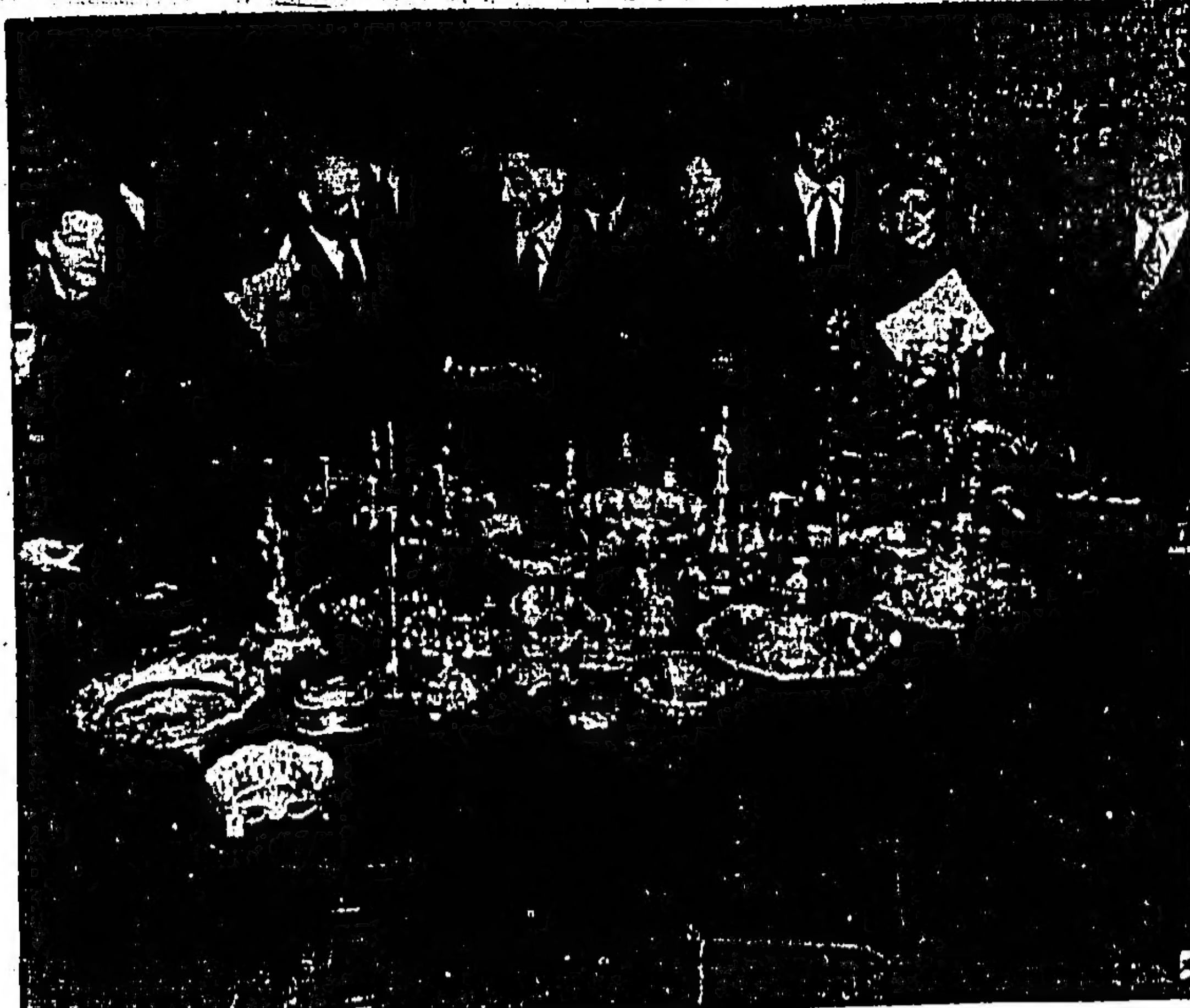
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## Loot Recovered By Allies



Visitors to the Plymouth Galleries, New York, inspect silver recovered by Allied forces in Europe. The silver will be auctioned to aid displaced persons in Europe. (AP Picture).

## Sweden's Help To Europe

Stockholm, Nov. 23.—Sweden made loans and gifts to Europe totalling nearly 3,000,000,000 kronor, or about 500 million per head, during and after the war, the Foreign Minister, M. Oesten Unden, told Parliament today.

He was questioned about a reported statement by Mr. Elmer Thomas, American Senator, that Sweden "has never helped anyone."

This amount, he said, was more than 15 percent of Sweden's national income in the final years of the war.

He said that Sweden had sent more than 400,000 tons of food to the Netherlands and Greece. She also supplied large quantities of textiles and other goods.

Other Swedish aid he listed was: 1,135,000,000 kronor. Refugees. Nearly 300,000 children, including 80,000 children, were cared for in Sweden in 1944 at a cost of 100,000,000 kronor to the state.

Private gift parcels: "Several hundred million of kronor."

He said after the war totalling 1,000,000,000 kronor had been mainly to fight hunger and disease in the war-ravaged countries, M. Unden said.

## Syrians Will Go To Polls

Damascus, Nov. 23.—The Syrians will go to the polls again on Thursday to vote for 14 candidates for the Parliamentary Constituent Assembly who had failed to obtain clear majorities in the general elections on November 15.

Two of the candidates will be for Damascus seats and the other 12 are scattered throughout the country. In the general election on November 15, the People's Party obtained 50 out of a total of 114 seats and are expected to hold power in a coalition with seven members for the Syrian tribes.

Tomorrow's elections are not expected to cause any political excitement in Syria, in Damascus candidates who last week failed to obtain a poll of 40 percent of the votes cast were expected to be elected. Once elections are completed, the Constituent Assembly is expected to meet early in December to draw up a constitution for Syria.

United Press.

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United Press.

## Anti-Communist Catholic-Moslem Front Suggested

Vatican City, Nov. 23.—A common anti-Communist front of Catholics and Moslems appears possible, the Catholic agency, Fides, said on Wednesday. Fides, which represents the views of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, published a lengthy review of "Christianity and Islam" in its weekly information bulletin.

It reported that the isolation of the Moslem world is "coming to an end," but added that "the many trends which have invaded Islam, such as European rationalism and Russian Communism, do not find an easy prey in Moslem countries."

Fides noted "a more receptive attitude with regard to the opinions of others" among the Moslems. "New possibilities come into view," it added, "and there is a desire for more freedom of action in all fields and all domains."

"This is precisely the place where Christianity and Islam can meet."

"Many a pious Moslem," continued Fides, "sees better than many Occidentals what a danger to religion is contained in Communism today. The possibility of a common front for God does not seem to be excluded."

**POWERFUL BULWARK**  
Moslems number some 200,000,000 throughout the world. The Vatican Radio recently placed the Catholic population at more than 400,000,000. Joining of these forces against Communism might create a powerful bulwark against Communist plans of domination in the Middle East and the Far East.

"Without doubt," Fides declared, "many contacts have been made and excellent work has been done, but by comparison with the neutral effort for material gain, these are very slight, especially when one thinks of the many prejudices that are piled up against Christianity in the Moslem world."

"But we ask again: do these obstacles dispense us from going all the way in our efforts?" Fides said that Moslems have a "solid in their political, economic and religious outlook" and asked: "Who will be able to fill the void of Islam? Will Catholics have a part in the re-adaptation of the theology of Islam?"

**URGENT NEED**  
"All Christians must become aware of the urgent need of the Apostolate which the new circumstances of Islam demand," said Fides. "The Catholic world cannot allow the opportunity that is presented, albeit though it be, to pass away."

The Moslem religion is the principal faith of many states and provinces of China, India, Malaya and the East Indies. It claims millions of believers in the Arab states, Africa and in Turkey, Albania and Afghanistan.

Before the establishment of the USSR, Islam was the religion of much of Asiatic Russia. Soviet Russia now, however, opposes Catholicism and the Moslem religion with much fervour. — Associated Press.

It was later estimated that 2,500 people were in the theatre where 1,400 had been expected. Those who had been unable to attend were Lord Addison, Lord Privy Seal.

Viscount Samuel, President of the Committee, had to fight his way in, while General Smuts waited in his car until a way could be cleared for him.

General Smuts, who was introduced by Viscount Samuel as "a great historic figure of our time," was warmly applauded by his huge audience.

**LOST**  
On 23 November cheque drawn on National City Bank of New York to order of C. H. Renfrew dated 8 Nov. 1949 in amount of U.S.\$4,684.85/100 lost in Hong Kong. Payment of this cheque has been stopped. Reward of 10% of value this cheque will be awarded on return of cheque to H.K. Telegraph.

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## Pravda Asks Tightening Of State Discipline

London, Nov. 23.—The Moscow newspaper, Pravda, demanded the "tightening of state discipline" throughout Russia.

It did so after reporting that some factory managers are taking statistics to make them look good, and others are "slandering" against the state. Its editorial was broadcast by Moscow Radio.

Pravda is the newspaper of the Soviet Communist Party. It usually speaks with the approval of the all-powerful Politburo, the 13-member organisation which runs Russia.

After recounting abuses of the "state discipline," Pravda declared: "It is essential first and foremost to organise exemplary checking of the fulfilment of the instructions of the Party and the government to expose all possible breaches of Soviet laws in good time and what is more—to prevent them."

It charged the director of one factory with "cooking up the accounting data" to "create an appearance of prosperity."

**HARM TO STATE**  
It said an "important breach of state discipline is occurring in the storing, distribution and utilisation of foodstuffs."

Despite the education of the "vast majority of our people" in the "Socialist consciousness," Pravda declared, "there are still to this day administrators who forget the interests of the state and are violating established laws."

"Worful leaders of this sort," it said, "are a harm to the national interests, sometimes to the interests of the state as a whole."

The editorial was the first of its kind in many months. Frequently in the past, however, Soviet newspapers made similar denunciations of individual administrators in accord with the Communist idea of "self-criticism." — Associated Press.

**Hesse Jewels Decision**  
Washington, Nov. 23.—A German prince and princess of the family of Hesse, have failed in an attempt to prevent the return to Germany of their family's \$1,000,000 Crown jewels stolen from Hesse Castle in 1943 and recovered in the United States.

Prince Wolfgang and Princess Margaret asked the United States District Court to order the jewels to be handed over to their lawyer to be sold in America. They said that the jewels might be lost if returned to the "chaos now existing in Germany."

The judge dismissed the suit. He ruled that since a state of war still existed between the United States and Germany, all German nationals could not file any action in United States courts.

The jewels are now being held in the U.S. Treasury vault until the Government decides what should be done with them.

**POCKET CARTOON**  
A cartoon titled "CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE FROM BOMB" shows a man in a suit standing next to a large bomb. The man is looking at the bomb with a concerned expression. The text of the cartoon is: "CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE FROM BOMB".

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